UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/563,075	05/22/2006	Antonio Fochesato	163-676	3656
	7590 10/15/200 OSTIGAN P.C.		EXAMINER	
1185 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS NEW YORK, NY 10036			DAVIS, DEBORAH A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1655	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/15/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/563,075	FOCHESATO, ANTONIO	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DEBORAH A. DAVIS	1655	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 3</u> 2a)  This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)  This action is application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	s action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4)  Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-21 is/are withdra 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)  Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected. 7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accompanion and applicant may not request that any objection to the	wn from consideration. or election requirement. er. cepted or b)  objected to by the □		
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct		,	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119  12) △ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) △ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:  1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documen 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documen 3. △ Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Burea * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. Its have been received in Applicationity documents have been received au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:	ate	

### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group 1, claims 1-9 in the reply filed on July 9, 2008 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is a technical relationship between the process and the product. This is not found persuasive because PCT Rule 13.1 the claims must for a single general inventive concept and under PCT 13.2 the two groups lack the same or corresponding special technical features. Group I involves a special technical feature of extracting terpenes and/or terpenoids from natural resins or essential oils in the presence of a rotating magnetic field, whereas the special technical feature of group II is an alcoholic and /or hydroalcohol solution containing free molecular structures of sesquiterpenes, terpenes and triterpenes. Therefore the two groups do not share a special technical feature that forms a single general inventive concept.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3-4 and 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Zhou et al. (US 6,228,996).

Art Unit: 1655

A method for the extraction of terpenes and/or terpenoids from natural resins or essential oils by means of extraction with polar and/or semi-polar solvents in the presence of a rotating magnetic field.

The cited reference of Zhou et al. beneficially teaches the extraction of diterpenes glycosides (i.e. the major components of resin) from plants or botanical material with such polar solvents as ethanol (column 2, lines 52-67, e.g.). The extraction method can be carried out from 1 to 3 hours (see Example 1, e.g.). With respect to the extraction process carried out in the presence of a rotating magnetic field, the Earth is a rotating magnetic field and therefore reads on the instant claims.

Therefore, the cited reference is deemed to anticipate the instant claims.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsuda et al. (US 2004/0072323).

The cited reference of Matsuda et al. beneficially teaches that terpenes, sesquiterpenes, monoterpenes and triterpenes are naturally occurring compounds extracted from plants and flowers (paragraph 0091, e.g.). Most terpenes are found in the resinous material and therefore read on propolis. The terpenes can be extracted

Art Unit: 1655

using ethanol as a solvent. Matsuda teaches a specific embodiment of extracting resinous containing compounds that include diterpenes which can be further purified and identified by NMR, which the examiner interprets as a rotating magnetic field (paragraph 0175, e.g.). The cited reference discloses that terpenes are medicinally useful (paragraph 0006, e.g.).

The cited reference of Matsuda does not specfically teach the percent by weight of the extraction solvent, the particular intensity ranges of the magnetic field, temperatures or length of extraction times.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prepare such extracts of terpenes based on the beneficial teachings provided that terpenes are useful in medicines. The adjustment of particular conventional working conditions (e.g. determining suitable percentages by weight of the extraction solvent, the particular intensity ranges of the magnetic field, temperatures or length of extraction times) is deemed merely a matter of judicious selection and routine optimization, which is well within the purview of the skilled artisan.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the reference, especially in the absence of the evidence to the contrary.

### Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DEBORAH A. DAVIS whose telephone number is (571)272-0818. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5 Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terry McKelvey can be reached on (571) 272-0775. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Deborah A. Davis Patent Examiner, AU 1600 October 2008 /Christopher R. Tate/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1655 Application/Control Number: 10/563,075

Page 6

Art Unit: 1655